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No. 9478. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1782.

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To the Publisher of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

THE late glorious sea engagement in the West Indies, being at present the universal topic of conversation; among other particulars, the action of the Admiral's ship was mentioned by a gentleman in company last night, who desired me to make a calculation of the quantity of ammunition expended by her: And the company being of opinion this calculation would be acceptable to you, I have sent it. Your inserting it in the *Caledonian Mercury* will oblige me, and, perhaps, a good number of your readers.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Edin. May 24. J. B.

Calculation of the Quantity and Value of Powder and Ball expended by Admiral Rodney's Ship the Formidable, commanded by Sir Charles Douglas, in the very gallant Action of the 12th April 1782.

THE Formidable is a three-decker of 90 guns, carrying 28 thirty-two pounders on her lower deck, and the same number of eighteen and twelve-pounders on the middle and upper deck, with 6 six-pounders on her quarter deck. As she gave no less than 80 broadsides in about ten hours, she discharged 3600 cannon in that time. In an hour, at a medium, 360, which is 6 in a minute.

			lib.
That is, of 32 pounders	1120	shot, equal to	36,440
of 18 pounders	1120	——	20,160
of 12 pounders	1120	——	13,440
of 6 pounders	240	——	1,440
Sum,	3,600		71,480

But the British sailor commonly double-shots his gun, bravely thinking he thereby doubly annoys his enemy. What pity it should have a contrary effect!—We shall suppose every sixth gun to have been double-shotted, then we have 600 shot, equal to 11,913 lib. which must be added to the above, making the whole 4200 shot, equal to 83,393 pounds.

If we allow one-third of the weight of the ball in powder for the charge, (and this is the lowest proportion) we get 23,826 for the number of pounds of powder expended.

Now, rating the shot at 1¼ d. and the powder at 9 d. the pound, the value is as below:

lib.	tons.	cwt	qrs.	lib.		L.	s.	d.
71,480, or	31	18	0	24	of iron shot, at 1¼d. is	446	15	0
11,913, —	5	6	1	13	——	74	9	2
Sum,	37	4	2	9		L. 521	4	2
23,826, —	10	12	2	26	of powder at 9 d. is	893	9	6
					Total value, L.	1414	13	8

exclusive of the ammunition for the small arms.

The expence of building a 90 gun ship is commonly estimated at 90,000 l. or 1000 l. the gun. The complement of men 750; and, when in commission, she costs the Government annually 39,000 l. Sterling, viz.

For wages,	—	L. 14,625	0 0
Tear and wear,	—	13,162	10 0
Victualling,	—	9,262	10 0
And Ammunition,	—	1,950	0 0
Sum,		L. 39,000	0 0

To this sum add 3600 l. the interest of the original cost at 4 *per cent. per annum*, and the sum of 42,600 l. Sterling is the yearly cost.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

CONVERSATIONS

ON THE

ART OF REIGNING.

DIVIDED INTO FIVE EVENINGS.

[*Translated from the French.*]

THE FIRST EVENING.

Of the ORIGIN *of our* HOUSE.

DURING the times of disorder and confusion, a new sovereignty began to arise in the midst of the barbarous nations. The Governors of the different provinces shook off the yoke; and their power soon rendering them formidable to their masters, they obtained particular privileges, or, to speak more properly, they became masters of the lands which they pretended to hold under the title of vassals.

In the number of these enterprising leaders, there have been many who have laid the foundations of the greatest monarchies: And, when we examine the matter impartially, we will, perhaps, find, that the greatest part of Emperors, Kings, and Sovereign Princes, owe their states to such adventurers. We ourselves, at least, are in this situation.

You blush? Well; I forgive you; but do not play the child any longer; and know, that, with regard to kingdoms, we *take* when we *can*, and are never in the wrong but when we are *obliged* to *restore*.

The first of our ancestors who obtained the right of sovereignty, was Tassilon, Count of Hokenzollern. The thirteenth in descent from him was Bourgrave of Nuremberg. The twenty-fifth was Elector of Brandenburgh; and the thirty-seventh was King of Prussia.

Our House, like every other, has had its Achilles,' its Nestors, its Cicero's, its changelings, its idlers, its learned women, and, without dispute, its women of gallantry. It is at last become great, by the use of those means which are only known by those happy Princes who have always force on their side; for, in the order of our succession, you find the rights of convention, of expectancy, and of protection. From the age of Tassilon, down to the great Elector, we could only be said to vegetate.

There were fifty Princes, our equals, in the Empire, and, properly speaking, we were only a branch of the great German *lustre*. William the Great, by his glorious atchievements, raised us above our peers; and at last, in 1701, (the period is not remote) vanity placed the crown on my grandfather's head. From this epocha we date our real consistence, seeing it placed us in a situation to dispute with Kings, and to treat as our equals all the potentates of the earth. Were we to reckon the virtues of our ancestors, we would easily see, that to *them* we are not to ascribe the aggrandizement of our House. The greater part of our Princes have conducted themselves ill, but chance and circumstances have always favoured us. Be pleased also to observe, that our first diadem was placed on a head the most empty and vain, and on a body decrepid and infirm. I perceive, my dear nephew, that I leave you embarrassed as to the origin of our House. It has been said, that this Count of Hokenzollern was of a great family; but the truth of it is, nobody ever raised himself with fewer advantages of birth. Besides, we have long enough enjoyed the reputation of very good gentlemen: Let that suffice.

Of the SITUATION *of my* DOMINIONS.

IN this respect I am not the most happy. To convince you of this, cast your eye on the map, and you will find, that my territories, for the greater part, are so disunited, as to be unable to lend any mutual aid. No great rivers traverse my kingdoms; some, indeed, wash my limits, but few run through the country.

Of the SOIL *of my* DOMINIONS.

UPWARDS of one third of the country lies uncultivated; another third is covered with wood, rivers, and marshes; what remains is in cultivation, but produces neither the vine, the olive, nor the mulberry. Fruits and pot-herbs grow in abundance, but they seldom arrive at high perfection. I have, indeed, some cantons, where the wheat and the rye have considerable reputation.

Of the MANNERS *of the* INHABITANTS.

I CAN fix no general idea on this head, because my dominions are composed of so many heterogeneous parts. All I can say with certainty is, that my subjects are generally brave; hardy; more addicted to drunkenness than delicate eating; tyrants on their own lands, but slaves in my service; insipid lovers; churlish husbands; singularly phlegmatic, which I take at bottom for stupidity; learned in the law, they have little genius for philosophy, still less for oratory, and least of all for poetry: They affect great simplicity in dress, yet think themselves elegant with a small bag, a large hat, ruffles of a yard in length, boots up to the middle, a small cane, a short coat, and a long vest. As to the women, they are always either nurses or pregnant. They are of remarkable sweetness of temper, love domestic œconomy, and are tolerably faithful to their husbands. The young women take advantage of the prejudice in vogue. I am so little sorry for this, that I have endeavoured to apologise for them in my Memoirs. It is necessary to let them at their ease, lest they should adopt a different *tactique*, and learn to *manœuvre* more securely, which might prove highly prejudicial to the state. To encourage them, I take care to give the preference in my service to the fruits of their amours; and if a son happens to owe the light to an officer, I frequently make him Ensign, and advance him before his turn.

[*To be continued.*]

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *May* 19.

War-Office, May 18.

17th Regiment of light dragoons, Captain-Lieutenant John Stapleton is appointed to be Captain of a troop, vice William Henry Talbot. Lieutenant Harry Nettles to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Stapleton.

3d Regiment of foot, Ensign John Comerford to be Lieutenant, vice Malby Beckwith. Volunteer H. Gascoyne Schoen to be Ensign, vice John Comerford. Ensign William Sealey to be Lieutenant, vice William Casement. Volunteer —— Blair to be Ensign, vice William Sealey. James Muir, Hospital Mate, to be Surgeon, vice William Morton.

16th Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant George Sproule to be Captain of a company, vice Anthony Forster. Lieutenant Luke Home to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice George Sproule. Ensign Frederick C. White, from 64th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice James Innes.

19th Regiment of foot, Major John Lloyd, from 3d battalion of the 60th regiment, to be Major, vice John Majoribanks. Ensign John Blomfield to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Hickman. Volunteer George Fuller to be Ensign, vice John Blomfield.

22d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Dumaresque to be Captain of a company, vice Michael Seix. Ensign Dormer Vincent, from 33d regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice John Dumaresque. Ensign John Smith to be Lieutenant, vice William Abercrombie. Serjeant Henry Vennel to be Quarter-Master, vice William Abercrombie.

23d Regiment of foot, Volunteer John M'Evers to be Second Lieutenant, vice Stephen Guyon.

30th Regiment of foot, Volunteer Edward Roberts to be Ensign, vice Charles Ruxton.

33d Regiment of foot, Ensign John Kelly to be Lieutenant, vice George Ward. Captain-Lieutenant Anthony Salvin to be Captain of a company, vice John Kerr. Lieutenant Honourable Charles William Curzon to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Anthony Salvin. Ensign John Hughes to be Lieutenant, vice Honourable Charles William Curzon. —— Coffin, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Kelly.

37th Regiment of foot, Captain James Graham, from 57th regiment to be Major, vice William Montgomerie.

40th Regiment of foot, Volunteer Charles Symes to be Ensign, vice Archibald Willock. Serjeant-Major —— Urquhart to be Quarter-Master, vice William Barrett.

42d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant William Dickson to be Captain of a company, vice John Peebles. Ensign William Edmonstone to be Lieutenant, vice William Dickson.

43d Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant William Morris to be Captain of a company, vice George Thompson. Lieutenant James Lodsack to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Morris. Ensign George Dennis to be Lieutenant, vice James Lodsack. Ensign William Mackrill, from 64th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles May. Ensign Henry Proctor to be Lieutenant, vice John Wilkie. Captain George Hewett, from 70th regiment, to be Major, vice David Ferguson. Ensign Thomas Scotland, from 40th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice David Roberts.

54th Regiment of foot, Captain Anthony Forster, from 16th regiment, to be Major, vice Edmond Eyre.

57th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant David Roberts, from 40th regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice James Graham.

60th Regiment, 3d battalion, Captain-Lieutenant Mungo Nesbitt

captain of a company, vice Hans Carden. Lieutenant N. Pickell to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Mungo Noble. Enfign George W. Auguſtus Prevoſt to be Lieutenant, vice N. F. Lowell. Volunteer Frederick C. Diemar to be Enſign, vice George W. Auguſtus Prevoſt. Lieutenant Charles Ward to be Adjutant, vice James Gordon. Brevet-Major George Thomſon, from 43d regiment, to be Major, vice John Lloyd.

63d Regiment of foot, Captain Alexander Campbell, from 74th regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Hayes St Leger. Enſign ——— M'Leroth, from 64th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Dunn.

64th Regiment of foot, ——— Walker, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Mackrill. Lieutenants William Pringle, from Nova Scotia Volunteers, to be Enſign vice George Laton. Volunteer William Smith to be Enſign, vice ——— M'Leroth. Enſign Mathew Wood to be Lieutenant, vice John Steadman. Volunteer James Smith to be Enſign, vice Mathew Wood. Brevet, Lieutenant-Colonel Edmond Eyre, from 54th regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Honourable Alexander Leſlie.

71ſt Regiment of foot, Volunteer Thomas M'Phail to be Enſign, vice ——— Grant. Volunteer John Robertſon to be Enſign, vice Roderick M'Kenzie. Lieutenant James Innes, from 16th foot, to be Captain of a company, vice Harry Munro. Enſign James Sinclair, from 4th battalion of 60th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Fraſer. Major David Ferguſon, from 43d regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Alexander M'Donald.

74th Regiment of foot, Volunteer Neil M'Alpin, to be Enſign, vice Donald Campbell. Enſign Francis Kerr, from 40th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Chad Hamilton.

76th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Shaw to be Captain of a company, vice Charles Cameron. Enſign John Grant to be Lieutenant, vice John Shaw.

80th Regiment of foot, Volunteer ——— Browne to be Enſign, vice George Cunningham.

84th Regiment of foot, Major James Henry Craig to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice John Gunning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wedneſday, May* 22.

Agreed to the report of the amendments made to the ſilk and woollen bills. Ordered to be engroſſed.

Paſſed the Exchequer Loan Bill; alſo the Indemnity Bill.

ADDRESS OF THANKS TO ADMIRAL RODNEY.

Mr *Secretary Fox* ſaid, people in general are apt to be ſo dazzled with the brilliancy of good news on its firſt receipt; as to eſtimate too highly its real value; but the late glorious news which we have received from the Weſt Indies, is ſo ſplendid in itſelf, and of ſuch vaſt importance and advantage to this country, that the more we reflect on it, and the greater conſideration we pay it, the more evidently we muſt perceive, not only the honour done the Britiſh flag by it, but the great and eſſential benefits the nation muſt reap from it. Previous to it many perſons were alarmed about the remainder of our poſſeſſions in that quarter. Their fears on that head are now quieted. A great permanent ſecurity againſt the further operations of our enemies, is eſtabliſhed by the ſucceſs of our arms. Perhaps, ſaid Mr Fox, the hiſtory of this country cannot afford us ſo brilliant, ſo noble, and deciſive a victory as the preſent one. Can we then too much acknowledge the ſervices done this country by that brave and gallant officer, Admiral Rodney? There is not a mark of approbation, or of favour, which this Houſe can confer, which that Noble Admiral has not a juſt claim to. This is not the firſt time that the Houſe has returned thanks to him for his ſervices. He has twice before received acknowledgments of them; and yet, great and glorious as his former actions were, if poſſible, this late one has eclipſed them. Therefore I ſhould be totally deſtitute of thoſe feelings which every Engliſhman is ſenſible of on the occaſion, if I delayed one ſingle inſtant in the meeting of the Houſe to move an addreſs of thanks to him, to ſhew the gallant Admiral, the nation had a grateful ſenſe of the ſignal benefits he had done it. He then made a motion to the above purpoſe.

Mr *Secretary at War* ſeconded it.

Lord *North* ſaid, he was happy at ſeeing the thanks of the Houſe given a man who ſo highly merited them. For him to enter into the praiſe, or paſs encomiums on the brave and gallant Admiral was unneceſſary. Let his great and glorious deeds ſpeak for him. The memory of them are, and will ever be implanted in the minds of the nation. He ſaid, he congratulated himſelf, when he conſidered he was inſtrumental in procuring a former, the like teſtimony of our regard for that brave officer; and he was rejoiced at the opportunity now given him of expreſſing his approbation of that gentleman's conduct, in aſſenting to the motion which has been made. ——However, he begged leave to inmit to the Right Honourable Gentleman, who introduced the buſineſs, whether we ought not to notice the other Admirals, who were under the command of Sir George Brydges Rodney. He particularly inſtanced Sir Samuel Hood, to whom he paid many compliments, as a man deſerving highly of his country, both in the ſtation which he now fills, and when he had the chief command of the fleet; at which time, with an inferior number of ſhips, he beat off the French fleet ſeveral times, and diſplayed as much ability and ſkill as ever any Commander did on ſuch an occaſion. He therefore hoped, if the manner, or the time of doing it was not improper, that the Right Honourable Gentleman would extend the favour intended Admiral Rodney, alſo to thoſe Admirals who ſerved under him. However, if the Right Honourable Gentleman had any objections to it, he ſhould not himſelf move any thing of the ſort, as he thought all matters of that kind ſhould originate in that quarter.

Mr Secretary *Fox* ſaid, he had no manner of objection whatever to including the other officers mentioned with the Commander in Chief. They all merited every tribute of gratitude which this country could beſtow on them; and therefore it muſt be underſtood, when he propoſed Admiral Rodney as the ſole object of the thanks of the Houſe, that he imagined it was not cuſtomary to mention any other officer but him who had the chief command; but being now ſet right in that reſpect, he entirely acquieſced to the amendment adviſed him by the Noble Lord in the blue ribbon, to whom he was extremely obliged for the very handſome manner in which he gave that advice.

Lord *Fielding* launched out greatly into the praiſe of Admiral Rodney, declaring, this nation could not pay him too much honour; and expreſſed his diſguſt at his being recalled, at the very moment when he was likely to add to the good he had already done us.

Mr *Rolle* coincided with the laſt noble ſpeaker, in reprobating thoſe perſons who had been the means of his recall; and concluded with moving, that an addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying, that he would inform the Houſe who were the perſons who adviſed him to take that meaſure.

The *Lord Advocate* ſaid, he was extremely ſorry to ſee the Honourable Gentleman make a motion of that nature; for by this ſtep we infringed on the prerogative. The Crown, undoubtedly, had a right to appoint or recall what officers it pleaſed; and if Parliament interfered with the executive power, by ſaying, you were wrong in nominating this or that officer to any particular command, they at once take away from miniſters that reſponſibility they are liable to, and are afterwards anſwerable themſelves for thoſe meaſures which miniſters alone ſhould be. Should it hereafter appear, that the appointment of another officer to take the command in the Weſt Indies was an improper or injudicious meaſure, and that the public was injured by it, then certainly miniſters ſhould be called to a ſevere account for it; but before that, it was by no means adviſeable for Parliament to make the Crown aſſign to them the reaſons which have actuated them on the preſent occaſion. He therefore conjured the Honourable Gentleman to withdraw his motion.

Mr *Rolle* on this withdrew that motion, but was going to move, that an addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that ſome particular mark of his Royal favour be conferred on Admiral Rodney, as was formerly on Admiral Ruſſel, on a like occaſion; when the

Lord *Advocate* again ſaid, it would be time enough for the Honourable Gentleman to make ſuch a motion, in caſe his Majeſty neglected to reward the illuſtrious Admiral, but that otherwiſe we ſhould not dictate to our Sovereign, in matters where it peculiarly belonged to himſelf to decide in.

Mr *Penton* ſaid, Sir Charles Douglas, from being Captain to the Admiral, had the rank of a Rear-Admiral, and his name ought to be mentioned with the other Admirals, in the thanks of the Houſe. He ſaid no man had diſtinguiſhed himſelf more on the glorious day, on which we gained ſo complete a victory on this account; he hoped a proper regard would be paid to him.

Mr Secretary *Fox* ſaid, he did not perfectly underſtand the naval etiquette, (if he might uſe the expreſſion) or he thought not have omitted in his original motion the names of thoſe officers, and was very happy in having an opportunity of rectifying his miſtake.

The motion was then put, and agreed to unanimouſly. "That an addreſs of thanks be preſented to Sir George Brydges Rodney, for the glorious and deciſive victory he obtained over the French; and to Sir Samuel Hood, Admiral Drake, Commodore Affleck, Sir Charles Douglas, and the reſt of the Officers, who were in that engagement, and that Admiral Rodney communicate the ſame to them."

Captain *James Luttrell* ſaid, he hoped the Houſe, in acknowledging the ſervices of the officers, would not forget thoſe of the brave Tars, who ſerved under them, and who certainly contributed, in a great part, to the honour we gained that day.

Mr Secretary *Fox* ſaid, he had no objection to any part of the fleet being noticed by Parliament, as he was convinced they all were worthy of ſuch a favour.

Governor *Johnſtone* apologiſed to the Houſe for not coming down earlier. He had not the moſt diſtant idea of a motion, ſuch as had now been granted, originating in the quarter whence it came. Curioſity would have invited him to hear it, could he have ſuppoſed it in contemplation. He ſaid he had known the gallant Admiral in his diſtreſſes, and had ſcorned him when men who now obtruded their ſycophantic offices, ſhunned him at a diſtance. He was perfectly convinced ſuch offices would be treated with contempt. Not the good will of the Miniſters, but the loud gratitude of the people, urged the preſent meaſure.

Mr *Fox* obſerved, that if he had any prejudices againſt the brave Admiral, his noble conduct would have now eradicated them; and that if the honourable Governor himſelf had deſerved as well of his country, whatever prejudices he might entertain, even againſt him, would in like manner be wiped away.

Governor *Johnſtone* began to reply, when the Speaker called him to order.—However, after much altercation on this head, he proceeded to ſpeak of the unparalleled ill-uſage given to the illuſtrious Admiral, by his recall, after the many ſignal advantages he had done his country. With pointed ſarcaſm, the Governor remarked on what the Secretary had ſaid, in regard to his forgetting his prejudices; that if that really was the temper of the Right Honourable Gentleman, he was not to wait till this time of day for their removal. The grand victories which the Admiral had, with Britiſh enterpriſe, obtained over the foes of his nation—the conqueſt of no leſs than three Admirals, previous to this laſt brilliant ſucceſs—was renown ſufficient to wipe away every prejudice that an honeſt heart could venture to avow.—But the world muſt now ſee that this compliment was forced—the ſhameful—the unſeaſonably ſhameful reſolutions, inſidiouſly propagated by the enemies of that great man, in the late Weſtminſter meeting, originating, where it is well known they do originate, while it ſtamps diſhonour on them, muſt redound to the eternal glory of the illuſtrious Commander, to whom even malice and envy have been thus obliged to bow with grudged congratulation.

The reſolution of thanks to the ſailors and marines aboard the fleet, was then agreed to.

Mr *Bainbr Gaſcoigne*, ſenior, after a juſt and warm panegyric on the Captains who ſo nobly fell in the late engagement, moved for an addreſs to his Majeſty, that monuments might be erected in Weſtminſter Abbey, to the memory of Lord Robert Manners, Captains Blair and Bain; but the Houſe being unable to determine with preciſion on the terms of the reſolution, deferred its further conſideration till to-morrow.

TAXES.

The order of the day being read, Mr Ord in the Chair.

Lord *John Cavendiſh* ſaid, he was extremely ſorry, that all the taxes, which had been propoſed by his predeceſſor in office, were not of ſuch a nature as he could think proper to adopt, conſiſtent with the public intereſt. There were two of them that he thought adviſeable to lay aſide, namely, the one on public places, and that on land-carriages. That on public places had been ſtated at 30,000 l. which he was firmly perſuaded would not be found efficient; for a conſiderable part would go to pay the collector of the tax. Beſide, much clamour had been raiſed againſt it, and for that reaſon, he thought it impolitic to proceed further on it. The duty, which the noble Lord in the Blue Ribbon propoſed to lay on all goods conveyed in land-carriages, he alſo thought that would not only be found not productive, but injurious to the commerce of the kingdom. He therefore having weighed the matter well in his mind, and having received much information on the ſubject, thought this tax might be ſo modified and collected, as to prove both productive and light on the people. He therefore intended to move, that a duty of fifty per cent. on all tolls at turnpikes ſhould be paid, that is to ſay, where a waggon or carriage now pays one ſhilling or a larger ſum, for paſſing the gates, they ſhall in future pay half that ſum in addition as a duty, and ſo in proportion for all other ſubjects liable to pay toll. This tax, he ſaid, could be collected without the public being at the expence of any new officers for it, as the gate-keepers would receive it at the ſame time they were paid their own toll, and on that account it would be ſure to be regularly paid. He computed it would bring in about 180,000 l. The next tax he propoſed was, one pound additional duty on all four wheeled carriages. This was a tax, he believed little objection could lie againſt, as the rich and not the poor was its object. The laſt tax he mentioned was, a duty of two ſhillings per ton per annum on all veſſels, which carried goods coaſtwiſe; and in like manner, on all veſſels uſed in inland navigation. This he thought a more equitable method of laying the tax than that propoſed by the noble Lord, which was to be laid on the goods carried out, not the veſſels. In the preſent caſe, the revenues would be certain, in the other he believed it would be found not productive. He laid the whole amount of the taxes he propoſed, he imagined would amount to leſs than 400,000 l.—He then moved the different taxes he had mentioned, when Lord Surry, Mr Rolle, Mr Cunningham, and others made ſome objections to part of them, but did not enter deep into the buſineſs, as the proper time for obſerving on them will be taken when bills ſhall be brought in for them.

Lord *Mahon* reprobated, in the ſevereſt terms, the land-carriage tax, as propoſed by the noble Lord, in the blue ribbond; he ſaid, had it been carried into a law, it would have injured our commerce moſt eſſentially.—Our woollen manufactures would have ſuffered from it ſo much, that we ſhould go to foreign markets with a heavy duty on it, and, of courſe, be underſold. He therefore thought the tax ſubſtituted in its place leſs objectionable.

Lord *North*, with that candour which has ever diſtinguiſhed his parliamentary conduct, ſaid, that poſſibly the ſubſtituted taxes might be more beneficial to the public than thoſe which he had introduced to the Houſe for their adoption; yet, in juſtice to himſelf, he could not refrain from ſaying a few words in ſupport of his own conduct: I am not a ſpecious man, ſaid his Lordſhip; I never could—I never wiſhed to carry conviction to any man's breaſt, but through the honeſt vehicle of reaſon. When I offered theſe reprobated taxes to the conſideration of the Houſe, they appeared to me the moſt probably efficient that a mature attention to the duties of my ſtation afforded me. The moſt keen ſighted, the moſt ſinifter Augurs of the Houſe, were then at a loſs in their intereſted divination. Not one of them, ſkilled as they all are, in every witching art of ſpeculation, ſtood forward at that day with his ſpell to charm the gaping populace. And now, that much relaxation from turbulence, has given leiſure for the invention of new taliſmans, What have the nation gotten? A mockery of ſervice! I ſay, again, that *poſſibly* the reform of the carriage tax may be more productive than the mode which I brought forward; but I muſt inſiſt on it, that nothing of argument has been ſatisfactorily adduced in favour of it. It yet remains to be proved, that its *probable* good, is ſuperior to the meaſure it would ſuperſede. Till that is done, I will adhere to my former opinion, that the tax on land carriage, which I propoſed, is at leaſt as beneficial to the public, as any modification of it. It is a maxim in finance, which every worthy, every prudent miniſter ſhould adopt, that the beſt tax is the moſt ſilent one. Is this a ſilent one, which is now propoſed?—Quite the contrary; there is not a man who ſtrides a horſe in all the country, who will not execrate it.——But then I am told, that a tax on wool, for inſtance, and other materials which the country manufactures for foreign conſumption, would be prejudicial not only to our export trade but inland.——Where are the proofs?—Is even analogy adduced in ſupport of this aſſertion?——Are we informed, that in conſequence of the very expenſive wars in which we are engaged, and in farther conſequence of the enhanced price of our artificers, that our manufactures have fallen in their ſale below what ought rationally to be expected from our preſent ſituation? We are told of no ſuch thing—I am fair then in ſuppoſing, that argument could not be advanced, and of courſe, the poſition muſt unſupported fall. The war requires extraordinary exertions. Theſe extraordinary exertions muſt neceſſarily create burdens for the people. And the queſtion, therefore, is not now, Whether the original tax be a burthenſome one; but whether it is a more grievous one to the people than the modification at preſent offered for our option——For my own part, I am not tenacious of my opinions; I will give experiment fair play. The people are appealed to—let then the people be the judges. I ſhall be as inſenſious with reſpect to the amendment of the taxation on watch-carriages, although I cannot help conceiving the original a more equitable impoſt than the amendment.—The original means to levy only from actual profits—the amendment goes on the aſſeſſment of imaginary emolument—To be more plain—the former taxes the man who has his veſſels employed, and in proportion to the value of that employment only: whereas the latter impoſes a duty, not upon the man of that deſcription alone, but even on him who is unemployed, or not ſo advantageouſly employed as his boaſting neighbours. It is with the ſame diſpoſition to the nation's welfare, that I adopted the plans on the propoſed reformation of which I have been now ſpeaking, I countenanced the ſo much reprehended tax on public amuſements—my deſire had been ever to make the burthens of the people as light as the nature of things would admit—no tax appeared, and ſtill appears to me more light, than that which does not ariſe from neceſſity, but is, on the contrary, the voluntary effuſion of mere luxury, and can be collected without expence to the public—but the object of this impoſt is not of ſo great importance, as to warrant me in troubling either the Houſe or myſelf with any further remarks on it. I truſt I have ſaid ſufficient to vindicate my attention to the true intereſts of the people, and having done ſo, I will not invidiouſly oppoſe or draw compariſons on this occaſion.

The motions were then agreed to, and the Houſe adjourned.

From the BENGAL GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Monday, Auguſt 6th, 1781.

Extract of news received from Madras the 4th of Auguſt, 1781.

Since Hyder's defeat, Lally, his General in the northward of this place, has deſerted his poſt, and we have taken poſſeſſion, with the loſs of three men only, of a ſmall iſland near Pulicat, wherein there was a great deal of grain and rice. We are now in daily expectation of letters by land, the road being clear. In the engagement with Hyder, by the returns we now have, we find there have been near four hundred of our army killed and wounded; ſeveral officers; among whom is Mr Grant, who by the wind of a ball had his belly ſinged; he has been in great diſtreſs, but the danger is over. Hyder loſt his ſecond ſon, Carim Khan, as well as Meer Saib, and ſeventeen head Generals: Monſieur Lally is dead of his wounds; and Hyder's killed and wounded amounted to about 18,000. Hyder ran off with the utmoſt precipitation, and is now at the poſt of the Goths, a place called Trinomol, where he is recruiting and gathering his ſcattered army.

Tippo Saib has been continually againſt Wandewaſh. Captain Flint wrote the Council, three days ago, that unleſs he is immediately aſſiſted by a re-enforcement, he muſt unavoidably be under the neceſſity of ſurrendering the garriſon, conſiſting of about 400 men. He has been night and day under arms, for ſome time paſt, both himſelf, officers, and people, and are ſo reduced by fatigue, that they are ſcarce able to ſtand.—Tippo made an attempt to blow open the gates with his heavy cannon; the firſt he ſucceeded in, and entered; but Captain Flint writes, that when the enemy entered and laid their cannon to the ſecond, he brought two pieces to bear on them, and the whole of his infantry played ſo warmly on them, that Tippo was obliged to make a ſpeedy retreat, having loſt one of his legs, and a great number of his men: Tippo died of his wounds ſoon after. All theſe misfortunes coming ſo faſt on Hyder, will either render him deſperate, or caſt a total damp on his military courage.—General Sir Eyre Coote is on his way to Chingleput, to join Colonel Pearce; they will firſt relieve Wandewaſh. Colonel Pearce is on his march, and we find from his returns, that his whole army which he marched with from Bengal, together with the Sircar battalions, which have ſince joined him, amounts only to 6000 regulars, and thirty pieces of cannon, but he has cattle and proviſions in great plenty.

An Engliſh Jew, a Mr Lloyd, deſerted from Heider in the laſt engagement. This Lloyd was Heider's head doctor for ſome time, and he has ſupplied our army with intelligence from Heider's camp. A collection of 7000 Pagodas was made in our camp for him. General Sir Eyre Coote ſent him down here, and he gives in an account of Heider's effective army, amounting to 178,000 horſe and foot, excluſive of irregulars.

From the London Papers, May 23.

LONDON.

Inſtead of twelve cheſts of money, ſaid to be taken on board the Ville de Paris, it appears there were twenty-ſix, which immediately after the action were removed on board the Namur.

The firſt letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney, which Lord Keppel opened, was of a private nature, and was dated from on board the Ville de Paris, and begun thus: "*The Comte de Graſſe, who is now at my elbow,*"—the conſternation of his Lordſhip and Mr Stephens, at this moment, was paſt all deſcription; for it was ſome time before either of them had reſolution enough to proceed to the *denouement*—both being convinced that the Engliſh ſquadron had been defeated, and that their Admiral was then a priſoner on board the Ville de Paris!

Sir George Rodney's command is of the moſt extenſive nature ever iſſued to any naval officer: He has a roving commiſſion with his whole fleet to wherever he thinks proper for the good of the ſervice; not only the Admiral at Jamaica has orders to obey him, but Admiral Digby at New-York.

The ſhip which engaged the Ville de Paris the longeſt while her fire was the moſt violent, was the Canada, commanded by Captain Cornwallis, brother to Lord Cornwallis; ſhe continued alongſide the French Admiral for upwards of twenty minutes, and then ſhooting a-head, raked the enemy, and got into her proper ſtation.

The Duke was the firſt ſhip that broke through the enemy's line, in order to throw them into confuſion. After exchanging fire with thirteen ſhips, by which every maſt and yard was wounded, and every ſail ſhot through, ſhe came again into her ſtation, amidſt the moſt applauding acclamations.

The Ville de Paris alone loſt in the late action, 470 men killed and wounded. It is ſaid upwards of ſixty fell by one broadſide from the Barfleur, beſides the number wounded—ſo effectual and fatal was her fire!

The Languedoc of 80 guns, which was ſecond to the Ville de Paris, in the late action with Admiral Rodney, very narrowly eſcaped being taken by the Duke of 90 guns, Captain Gardner. After ſhe ſaw the Ville de Paris, boarded by two ſhips, ſhe ſteered out of the line, and night coming on, eſcaped.

The Glorieux, of 74 guns, one of the French ſhips taken

...ſhed every Monday, ... TIONS are taken in. ... 6 *d.* when ſent to any houſe in this city or ſuburbs; 3*s.* 6 *d.* when called for at the Printing-houſe; and a ſingle paper 3 *d.*

by Admiral Rodney, has 60 of her guns brass, and all the prizes are copper-bottomed.

According to the most probable accounts, it was the St Esprit, of 80 guns, that sunk in the engagement in the West Indies. She fought Admiral Drake's ship four hours; the Prince George then gave her two broadsides, and she was never seen afterwards.

On Tuesday night the Marquis de Foyga, a Colonel in the French service, taken in the fleet of Comte de Grasse by Admiral Rodney, and brought here in the Andromache, arrived at the Royal Hotel in Pall-Mall, being authorised by Admiral de Grasse to prepare accommodations for him, he being expected in the next ship that arrives from the West-Indies.

Admiral Rodney has been fortunate enough in the course of the present war to take and possess eleven capital ships from the enemy, which now make part of the British navy, and to destroy five more ships of the line, which is equal to an increase of 27 to our's. The ships taken are as undermentioned:

Spaniſh.	*French.*	*Dutch.*
Gibraltar	Ville de Paris	Prince Edward
Princeſſa	Glorieux	
Diligente	Le Hector	Beſides frigates of
Monarca	Le Cæſar	the three nations.
Prince William	L'Ardent	

The late fortunate engagement between the Engliſh and French fleets will be the means of ſaving Jamaica, for there cannot be a doubt but if the combined force from the Cape had even began the ſiege of the iſland, they would immediately relinquiſh it upon hearing of the accident that had befallen de Graſſe, who no doubt was going to join them when Admiral Rodney fell in with him.

Columbo, the ſecond ſettlement on the iſland of Ceylon, and which, it is hoped, is by this time in poſſeſſion of our forces, is one of the richeſt places on the globe. The Dutch, we are told, have often had ten millions of ſpecie depoſited there.

A cutter has moſt aſſuredly been diſpatched after Admiral Pigot, with inſtructions to the Captain, that in caſe he ſhould not meet with the Admiral, he ſhould proceed for the Weſt-Indies, with a letter from the Lords of the Admiralty to Sir George Brydges Rodney. The purport of this epiſtle is to congratulate the Admiral on the ſignal ſucceſs which he had met with in his recent engagement with the French, and to compliment him in the name of their Lordſhips, on the extraordinary merit diſplayed by him and his officers on that occaſion; intimating, at the ſame time, that Admiral Pigot had been directed to proceed to the Weſt-Indies, to take upon him the command there, but that this appointment was to be conſidered as entirely conditional, depending upon Sir George's option, whether he chuſe to return or not. This brave and veteran commander will ſtill therefore have it in his power to ſerve his country, the contents of this letter giving him ſufficient authority to retain his command if he chuſes, and the terms of it being ſufficiently delicate and complimentary to induce him to do it, unleſs he be totally unwilling to hold any intercourſe with the preſent Adminiſtration whatever.

This morning an expreſs was ſent from the Admiralty to Portſmouth, to expedite the convoy and trade bound to Newfoundland; Admiral Campbell, who is appointed to the chief command on that ſtation, having received orders to ſail the beginning of next week.

Five French ſhips of the line, two of them of 110 guns each, were at Porto Santo the 24th of April, where they had been about three weeks, but ſailed between that and the 28th. Alſo twelve Spaniſh ſhips of the line, moſt of them 90 gun ſhips, none leſs than 70, three frigates, and two cutters. They had taken, the 2d of April, a merchant ſhip of 20 guns, laden and bound to the Weſt Indies.

On Monday laſt there was a numerous meeting of the Scotch Nobility and Gentry, at the St Alban's tavern, to determine on a ſpeedy mode of putting the kingdom of Scotland in a proper ſtate of defence at this alarming criſis. Lord George Gordon ſpoke moſt ſtrenuouſly in ſupport of the kirk, &c. and ſuch debates enſued that nothing was determined on.

The Vice Treaſurerſhip of Ireland, vacant by the death of Lord Scarborough, lies between Lord Charles Spencer, and Lord Maitland.

Yeſterday ſailed from the Downs to the Northward, to join Lord Howe, the Rippon man of war.

A few days ſince, the following remarkable circumſtance, which had nearly a very melancholy termination, we hope will caution people in future againſt that pernicious cuſtom of ſleeping with a fire in their bed-chamber:—An amiable young lady of Biſhopſgate ſtreet, having been a little indiſpoſed with a cold, deſired to have a fire in her bed-chamber all night, which going out towards morning, and a current of air forcing down the chimney, filled the room with ſuch a quantity of charcoal ſmoke, as to ſuffocate the unfortunate female, who, when diſcovered, lay ſtretched out a mournful ſpectacle to her unhappy friends. Every means of recovery was uſed for a conſiderable time, but without ſucceſs, till a friend propoſed the trial of electricity, and of having the body immediately conveyed to Mr Lowndis, medical electrician, Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide, and we are happy in being able to affirm, that, by the judicious conduct and powerful apparatus of that gentleman, ſhe was, in leſs than two hours, reſtored, to the inexpreſſible joy of her diſconſolate friends.

Extract of a letter from Torbay, May 19.

"Arrived yeſterday the Royal George, Admiral Kempenfelt, from a cruiſe, with ſeven ſail of the line and one frigate."

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, May 19.

"Arrived ſeveral veſſels from the northward.

"Paſſed by his Majeſty's ſhip Jupiter, with Admiral Pigot to take the command in the Weſt Indies in the room of Sir George B. Rodney.

"Juſt arrived the Esperance Privateer, belonging to Jerſey, and has brought in with her a French prize from Dunkirk, with three Ranſomers on board ſur 1400 guineas."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, May 23.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The order of the day being read, Mr *Bamber Gaſcoigne* roſe, agreeable to the notice which he had given, to move, that an addreſs might be preſented to his Majeſty, requeſting, that monuments might be erected in Weſtminſter Abbey, to the memory of Lord Robert Manners, Captain Bayne, and Captain Blair, who fell in the gallant action of the 12th of April laſt. He expatiated much upon the policy and neceſſity of perpetuating the memory of thoſe whoſe lives were loſt in ſuch ſignal ſervices to their country. It was the only tribute that gratitude could pay to deceaſed honour. It at once excited the two nobleſt virtues of the human heart—gratitude and emulation. An object of ſuch a nature, he thought to enforce it any more, would be paying the ſenſe and feelings of the Houſe too bad a compliment; ſo that he concluded with moving for the addreſs.

Sir *Grey Cooper* roſe to ſecond the motion. He approved of it in every particular. He did not know in what it could be oppoſed, but in one particular inſtance, which was, that there never had yet been monuments erected on ſuch occaſions to the memory of ſo low a rank as Captains, except in one inſtance. This was erecting a monument to the memory of Captain Cornwall, who fell in the year 1747. But there was even in this a diſtinction from the circumſtances of the Captains to whom the Hon. Gentleman (Sir Bamber Gaſcoigne) had alluded. He meant no reflection to the memory of Captain Cornwall, when he ſaid, that the action in which he fell was not crowned with ſucceſs. The country had reaped no particular advantage from his gallantry or his death. But, in the preſent inſtance, the Captains Bayne and Blair, who were killed on the 12th of April laſt, fell in the moſt brilliant, ſerviceable, and diſtinguiſhed action, that ever graced the annals of a country. Captain Cornwall might equally have deſerved this tribute in point of perſonal honour and exertion; but he thought it was moſt eſſentially due, where that honour and exertion was ſucceſsful. Services claimed particularly this honour. While the memory of the agents were preſerved, the honour of the country could never die. He ſhould, therefore, give his hearty aſſent to the motion for the addreſs moved by his honourable friend; and he truſted that no gentleman in that Houſe would ſee the motion in any light, ſo as to urge one negative.

"The motion being read, "That an addreſs be preſented to his "Majeſty, that he would graciouſly cauſe to be erected monuments "in Weſtminſter Abbey, to the memories of Lord Robert Manners, "Captain Bayne, and Captain Blair, who fell ſo gloriouſly in the gal"lant action of the 12th of April 1782, in the Weſt Indies," the motion was agreed to *nemine contradicente*.

TAXES.

"Mr *Ord* brought up from the committee a report of the taxes, when

"Lord *Nugent* oppoſed the tax which would materially affect land-carriage. He ſaid, that it was a tax calculated to affect—even to deſtroy our manufactures; for moſt of the materials which ſupplied our manufactures, were obliged to be brought a long diſtance; ſo that this tax would conſequently render the materials dearer to the manufacturer. Hence they would become dearer to the factor, and conſequently to the merchant who exported them. It was eaſy to deduce from hence the conſequence of this operating as a tax upon our own induſtry; for, as the goods would become higher to the purchaſe of the foreign merchant, that ſurplus would be a balance in favour of the trade of other nations, where the ſame articles were manufactured. He ſaid, this tax appeared to him as a kind of inhibition. In reſpect to tolls on carriage, let us look at the good policy of the French. They knew that every thing which encreaſed the expence of the internal carriage, was affecting the commerce of the nation. They knew the expence muſt be ultimately a check on the induſtry and labour of the people. They had, therefore, very wiſely, not a turnpike in their kingdom. It was a pity that we could not imitate them as much in their policy, as we did in their manners; we ſhould then reap ſome advantage from our now too frequent intercourſe with that debilitating nation.

"The Noble Lord then obſerved, that he could not imagine from whence the idea of ſuch a tax could have ariſen. They ſurely had conſidered the matter very ſuperficially, otherwiſe they muſt have perceived its evil and deſtructive tendency. He wiſhed Gentlemen would conſider, to what this tax moſt obviouſly was directed. He then thought, that when it was ſeen to reſt no where but upon the induſtry of the people, they could not heſitate with him to oppoſe it. Taxes were meant to invigorate, and not to debilitate, the ſinews of a ſtate. But this tax went to deſtroy the ſtamina of our commercial exiſtence. In rival nations, a very ſmall drawback had changed the courſe of a manufactory; ſo that, by the ſame reaſon, although this tax was ſeemingly ſmall, yet it might be productive of very alarming conſequences. For this reaſon he ſhould oppoſe it: It was an conviction of its being impolitic in its final conſequence, and nugatory in its deſign. It could never produce one eſſential of a tax; for when part of our manufactures was injured by an injudicious tax, the money which it raiſed was again forfeited in the reſtriction of other taxes, which the conſumption of that manufacture neceſſarily produced.

"Mr *Bamber Goſcoigne* oppoſed the tax, upon the ſame grounds as the noble Lord. He ſaw it would naturally affect our commercial intereſt, when it was already under too great a preſſure from external calamities.

"Mr *Rolle* ſpoke alſo againſt the tax. He thought the tendency to affect our commerce was too obvious to require any thing to be added to what the noble Lord had ſo judiciouſly adduced as his reaſons for oppoſing it. He, therefore, gave his negative to the tax.

"Mr *Tyner* was alſo of opinion that the tax was highly impolitic. It could only tend to cripple our commerce, which was too unfortunately our preſent ſituation. We ſhould therefore conſider on every means to ſtrengthen, and not to debilitate, what could only ſupport us through our preſent exigencies.

"Mr *M'Donald* oppoſed the tax on nearly the ſame principle as the above Honourable Gentleman. The tax could not but affect ultimately the trading intereſt of the nation. Carriage was itſelf already a great tax on our manufactures. There ſhould, therefore, be nothing added to encreaſe what was already a burthen. We had deviſed every means to leſſen the expence of internal carriage, but this tax very imprudently muſt encreaſe that which we ever had been endeavouring to diminiſh. The Honourable gentleman, therefore, oppoſed the motion.

"Lord *J. Cavendiſh* ſaid, that, although he admitted the principle of what had been urged againſt the tax to be politically juſt, yet he thought a little obſervation would clearly evince the effect would not prove ſo eſſential as to authoriſe the rejecting the tax. For it was ſo very inconſiderable in its relation to the price of manufactured commodities, that it could never affect their conſumption. In ſupport of this aſſertion, the noble Lord obſerved, that a waggon load of cotton from this to Mancheſter, would not pay in this tax above 17s. Therefore, this could never be conſidered as tending to affect the trade of the country. If it had ſuch a tendency, he was certain it would never have been ſuggeſted. The tax was proportionate to the object. So that he was clearly of opinion, that it could in no degree affect our foreign commerce. The idea of ſuch a detriment to our trade muſt have originated from a too partial view of the tax in its relation to the objects of that tax. However, he left the matter entirely with the opinion of the Houſe—If they conſidered it an object of commercial detriment, he would be the laſt perſon to ſay any thing in its ſupport. But he conceived it could have no ſuch tendency.

"The queſtion being put, the whole report of the taxes were received.

"Upon motion made, that leave be given to bring in a "bill to "prevent bribery and expence in the election of Members to ſerve in "Parliament," the ſame was agreed to; and Lord Mahon, Mr Elliott, &c. directed to prepare and bring in the ſame.

"Leave was alſo given, to bring in a bill to rectify a miſtake in an act of the 22d of George III. Cap. 21.

"The reſolutions come to in the Committee of Ways and Means, on Wedneſday laſt, were reported, read, and agreed to.

"The Committee on the American peace bill, was put off till to-morrow.

"The further conſideration on the Eaſt-India ſecret reports are adjourned 'till Tueſday next. And

"The conſideration on the Eaſt-India reſolutions till the ſame day.

"The amendments made by the Houſe of Peers to the Contractors bill, will be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

"The woolen and ſilk bills were reported and ordered to be ingroſſed.

"The further loan bill, and the indemnity bill, was read a third time and paſſed.

"The Duke of Portland's eſtate bill, was read a ſecond time, and paſſed."

A letter from an officer on board the Canada, commanded by the Honourable Captain Cornwallis, to his friend in this city, dated off Guadaloupe, April 14, after giving an account of the different attempts to bring the French fleet to action, by the brave Admiral Rodney, concludes in the following words:

"On Friday the 12th, we got into their wake, when the ſignal was made for battle. At half paſt eight, A. M. began to engage, and, at half paſt nine, broke their line, and put them all into confuſion, and kept engaging till half paſt 6 P. M. being late, were obliged to leave off. In the beginning of the action, the Canada run within half a piſtol-ſhot of one of their large ſhips, the French all run from their quarters, we in a moment carried away all her three maſts and bowſprit, and left her quite a hulk. We had the honour of being moſt of the time afterwards alongſide the French Admiral. At 4 P. M. we had the pleaſure of making one of their 84 gun ſhips ſtrike to us. We have taken from the French the Ville de Paris, of 112 guns, Comte de Graſſe, with four other ſhips of the line, beſides one ſunk, and one blown up; in all five ſail of the line taken, and two deſtroyed, two Admirals and one General, troops, &c. We are going for Jamaica, where I ſhall ſend you more particular accounts. Admiral Rodney has juſt now given our Captain the offer of the French Admiral's ſhip, for his gallant behaviour. I am ſorry to acquaint you, that Captain Bain of the Alfred is killed.

"P. S. Mr Finn is wounded in his right hand and leg, though not dangerouſly.

"We had 37 ſail of the line, and the French 30."

This morning, his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh's regiment of Fencible men, having been called out, as uſual, to go through their evolutions and firings, on Leith Links, one of the men's guns unfortunately ſplit, by which accident one man was very much cut in the head, and other two wounded, though leſs dangerouſly.

Monday night the Mayor of Newcaſtle received a diſpatch, by a cutter, from Lord Howe, dated Victory, off the Texel, May 16, ſaying, "that accounts having been received that the Dutch fleet was out of the Texel on the 10th inſtant, which may have retarded the ſailing of the coal ſhips for the river, I think it may be of advantage in that commerce, to know the Dutch ſhips of war returned into the Texel; and that the object of his Majeſty's fleet, which I have the honour to command, will be to keep the navigation free from any interruption to have been apprehended from that armament."

In conſequence of the above, the fleet for the Baltic from Shields will ſail with the firſt fair wind.

This afternoon arrived in Leith Roads his Majeſty's ſhip the Cleopatra and the Nimble cutter. At ſame time ſailed out to the Roads, the Lively privateer, commanded by Captain Machell.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

This day, the Aſſembly had under their conſideration the caſe of Mr Hutton at Dunfermline, whoſe commiſſion as a Ruling Elder for that burgh, was objected to. Mr Hutton was heard for himſelf, and the Rev. Mr James Thomſon of Dunfermline againſt him. After ſome reaſoning among the members, the Aſſembly ſuſtained Mr Hutton's commiſſion.

The only other cauſe that came before the Aſſembly was an appeal, at the inſtance of John Hamilton of Collinhill, and others, pariſhioners of the pariſh of Avendale, complaining of a ſentence of the Preſbytery of Hamilton, ſuſtaining a call to Mr John Scott to be miniſter of ſaid pariſh, before allowing the preſentee to preach three times before them, that the pariſhioners might have ſufficient opportunity to judge of his abilities and qualifications. Parties being heard, the Aſſembly diſmiſſed the appeal, affirmed the ſentence of the Preſbytery, and appointed them to proceed to the ſettlement of Mr Scott with all convenient ſpeed, according to the rules of the Church.

Laſt Saturday's debate in the General Aſſembly having been the moſt important, in a conſtitutional light, of any that has happened for a great number of years paſt, we propoſe, in our next, to lay before our readers, as full and accurate a detail of the ſpeeches delivered upon that occaſion as in our power.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

May 27. Nelly and Jean, Turcan, from Perth, with barley.
Providence, Wilſon, from Sealock, in ballaſt.
Peggy, Maclaren, from Kirkcaldy, with ſalt.
Leith Packet, Foord, from Carron, with goods.
Friendſhip, Milne, from Aberdeen, with ditto.

SEALING WAX AND WAFERS, &c.

MRS WATERSTON Waxchandler, in Galloway's Cloſe, has now opened a Shop on the north ſide of the Lawn-market, oppoſite to the head of Forreſter's Wynd, Edinburgh; where, for the convenience of the Public, may be had, a complete aſſortment of the different kinds of SEALING WAX, WAFERS, and other articles in the Waxchandlery way, which of late have been conſiderably improved.

At ſaid Shop may be had,

JUNIPER's PATENT ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT,
In wholeſale, and in bottles of 1s. and 3s. each.

PETTON's CORDIAL DROPS, for Nervous Diſorders, in wholeſale, and at 3s. per bottle.

CHEMICAL or PECTORAL DROPS, for Coughs, Colds, Chincough, and Aſthmatic Diſorders, in wholeſale, and at 1s. per bottle.

N. B. Theſe Medicines being in great repute, ſtand in no need of recommendations;—and as they are ſold by particular appointment of the makers, ready money is expected.

FINE JAPAN SHINING INK, for writing records, &c. at 6d. per bottle, or in wholeſale.

Mrs WATERSTON returns her moſt grateful thanks to the indulgent Public, for the encouragement and attention ſhown to her and family; and begs leave to ſolicit the continuance of their favours.

Commiſſions addreſſed to Mrs Waterſton, at the above ſhop, will be carefully attended to.

To SET or SELL, and to be entered to immediately,

THAT HOUSE in the Parliament or Back-Stairs, conſiſting of ſeven fire-rooms and a kitchen, with cellars and other conveniencies, as lately poſſeſſed by George Fergufſon, Eſq; advocate, and laſt by Mr Peter Forreſter, hard-ware dealer; very fit to accommodate a large family, and, from its central ſituation, and near vicinity to the Parliament Houſe, and the other courts, a moſt eligible dwelling for a man of buſineſs, or for a perſon who deals in letting lodgings to young gentlemen whoſe buſineſs lies within any of theſe Courts.

For particulars apply to David Williſon printer, Craig's Cloſe, Edinburgh.

Staffordſhire Stone-Ware, and Glaſs Ware.

TO be SOLD by auction, at that large ware-room, front of the eaſt wing of the Royal Exchange, Edinburgh, on Tueſday the 28th inſtant, and the two following days,

CONSISTING OF

Beſt Staffordſhire Stone Ware.	Bottles and Baſons.
Dinner Plates, flat and ſoup ditto.	Blue-edged Ware in ſets.
Oval Diſhes of all ſizes.	Glaſs Ware.
Baking Diſhes, do.	Fine cut Decanters, plain ditto.
Supper Plates, Tureens, different ſizes.	Double Flint cut and plain.
	Wine and Punch Glaſſes.
Blue and white marbled Decanters	Rummer and Water Bottles.
Jugs of all ſizes.	Tumlers, Cruets, &c.
Tea Pots of different kinds.	

The goods to be put up in ſmall lots for the conveniency of purchaſers. As the whole muſt poſitively be ſold off, great bargains may be expected.

Time of ſale from eleven o'clock forenoon, till three afternoon.

N. B. Commiſſions addreſſed to R. HAY Auctioneer, will be carefully attended to.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

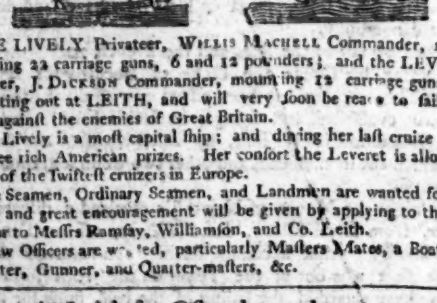
ARRIVED,

May 23. Sally, M'Kinlay, from Lairne, with falt.
Diſpatch, Lamont, from Dumfries with meal.
Nelly, M'Lean, from from Cheſter, with timber.

SAILED,

20. Seaford frigate, on a cruize.
Satisfaction armed ſhip, on a cruize.
23. Grizie, Sharp, for Belfaſt, with goods.
Polly, M'Millan, for Briſtol, with ditto.

SEAMEN AND LANDMEN WANTED.



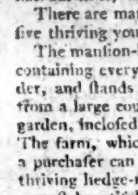
THE LIVELY Privateer, WILLIS MACHELL Commander, mounting 22 carriage guns, 6 and 12 pounders; and the LEVERET Privateer, J. DICKSON Commander, mounting 12 carriage guns,—are now fitting out at LEITH, and will very ſoon be ready to ſail on a cruize againſt the enemies of Great Britain.

The Lively is a moſt capital ſhip; and during her laſt cruize captured three rich American prizes. Her conſort the Leveret is allowed to be one of the ſwifteſt cruizers in Europe.

Able Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, and Landmen are wanted for theſe veſſels, and great encouragement will be given by applying to the Captains, or to Meſſrs Ramſay, Williamſon, and Co. Leith.

A few Officers are wanted, particularly Maſters Mates, a Boatſwain, Carpenter, Gunner, and Quarter-maſters, &c.

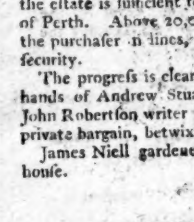
At Leith for Oſtend—and to return,



THE Brigantine DE ADRIANA of Oſtend, JACOB STAAL Maſter, is ready to ſail from Leith for Oſtend, and on her arrival will lie on to load flax and other goods, deliverable in Leith and Borrowſtounneſs, at the current freight.

For laſtage, apply to Mr John Sligo merchant in Leith.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at the houſe of Mrs Ritchie, upon the Shore of Leith, upon Thurſday the 30th current, at twelve o'clock noon,



The Brigantine BETSEY of

Leith, burden about 180 tons, as ſhe preſently lies in the harbour of Leith; with her ſhoat-boat, aparelling, and furniture. As this ſhip was built for and employed in the London trade, ſhe has good accommodation for paſſengers. She ſails well, and ſhifts without ballaſt.

The inventory and conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of Meſſrs Scougall and Ogilvie merchants in Leith, ſix days before the day of ſale.

Any perſons who have claims againſt ſaid ſhip, will pleaſe give them in to Mrs Hardie, at her houſe in North Leith, without delay.

SALE of the LANDS of ALDERSTON,

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 4th of July 1782, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of ALDERSTON, lying within the pariſh of Mid-Calder and county of Edinburgh, conſiſting of about 660 Scots acres, moſtly incloſed, and divided by hedge and ditch, and belts of planting. The free yearly rent is about 350 l. Sterling.

There is a good manſion-houſe upon the eſtate, with ſuitable garden and offices, pleaſantly ſituated within two miles of Mid Calder, a good market town, and 15 miles from Edinburgh, on the Glaſgow road.—There is a good lime-quarry in the middle of the eſtate, within two miles of coal.

The Lands entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the county of Edinburgh; and, for the encouragement of purchaſers, will be expoſed at 7500 l. ſterling.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, and plan of the lands to be ſeen in the hands of John Hay, accomptant in Edinburgh; or John Gordon, jun. writer to the ſignet.

SALE of INCHMARTINE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, on the 12th day of July next, at five o'clock afternoon, by the Tutors of Miſs OGILVY of Inchmartine, under the authority of the Court of Seſſion,

All and whole the LANDS and BARONY of INCHMARTINE, comprehending the Mains and Manor-place of Inchmartine, Eaſter and Weſter Inchmartine, Pitmiddle, Craigdeallie, Mill and aſtricted Multures thereof, Balgay, Mireſide, and Temple Lands of Greenhead, with the Teinds of the foreſaid whole lands, except thoſe of Balgay, all holding blench of the Crown, and lying in the pariſhes of Errol, Inchture, and Kinnaird, and county of Perth.

The free rent is 904 l. 6 s. 3 d. 5-12ths Sterling of money, 319 bolls 2 firlots 2 pecks wheat, 361 bolls 2 firlots barley, and 117 bolls meal, with 365 poultry, beſides a number of carriages payable when demanded.

This eſtate lies about mid-way between Perth and Dundee, on the two public roads to theſe towns, in the heart of the Carſe of Gowrie, which is known to be one of the moſt beautiful and fertile countries in Scotland. It is of great extent, and conſiſts of a proper proportion of carſe and other grounds. The ſoil is of the richeſt and moſt ſubſtantial nature, and produces crops of all kinds of the very beſt quality. The barony meaſure is large, and the victual-farm gives the higheſt prices. The tenants are all in good circumſtances, the rents regularly paid, and no arrears upon the eſtate, which being capable of great improvement, a purchaſer will have every proſpect of riſes as the leaſes drop.

The fine navigable river Tay runs through the Carſe; and there is a harbour in it, within a mile of the eſtate of Inchmartine.

There are many valuable old trees on the Carſe eſtate, and an extenſive thriving young plantation in the hill of Pitmiddle.

The manſion-houſe, which conſiſts of twelve rooms, beſides two wings containing every accommodation for a large family, is in complete order, and ſtands nearly in the center of the eſtate, at a proper diſtance from a large court of offices, a pigeon-houſe, a fine orchard, and a new garden, incloſed by high walls, well ſtocked with fruit-trees of all kinds. The farm, which ſurrounds the houſe, and to which, or any part of it, a purchaſer can have acceſs at pleaſure, is ſufficiently incloſed; and the thriving hedge-rows and ſtripes of planting on this part of the eſtate give a moſt beautiful and luxuriant appearance to the whole place.

The country abounds with game of all kinds, and the valued rent of the eſtate is ſufficient to give nine freehold qualifications in the county of Perth. Above 20,000 l. Sterling of the price, or ſuch part thereof as the purchaſer inclines, will be allowed to remain in his hands on proper ſecurity.

The progreſs is clear, and, with the rental, &c. may be ſeen in the hands of Andrew Stuart, jun. writer to the ſignet; to whom, or to John Robertſon writer in Edinburgh, perſons inclining to purchaſe by private bargain, betwixt and the day of ſale, may apply.

James Niell gardener at Inchmartine, will ſhow the eſtate, and the houſe.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, at the Warehouſe of James Pillans, and Company, Leith, upon Monday next, the 3d day of June, at twelve o'clock noon,

A Quantity of Damaged Yellow and Black

ROSIN, for the Benefit of the Underwriters, being part of the cargo of the ſhip Vigilantia, Peter Melberg maſter, from Gottenburgh.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of JOHN WORDIE, late Merchant in Edinburgh.

THE Creditors of the ſaid JOHN WORDIE are deſired to lodge their claims and grounds of debts, and affidavits on the verity thereof, in the hands of David Ruſſel accomptant, the truſtee, or of John Græme writer to the ſignet, in order that matters may be prepared for a diviſion of the price of the lands ſold among the Creditors.

THE Creditors of the now deceaſed WILLIAM WALLACE of Murnipea are deſired to meet by themſelves or doers properly authoriſed, within the houſe of John Thomſon vintner in Auchtermuchty, upon Wedneſday the 5th day of June next, at twelve o'clock mid-day, when a deed of acceſſion to the truſt-deed lately executed by the ſaid William Wallace, and ſubmiſſion of the Creditors claims, and other matters of importance preparatory to a ſale of the truſt-ſubjects will be laid before them.

AUCTION of PRINTS, MUSLINS, &c.

THERE continues to be SOLD by AUCTION, in that large Ware-room head of Gray's cloſe, (lately poſſeſſed by Miſs Douglas milliner), to begin at ten o'clock every forenoon, and to continue till all are ſold off. An elegant Aſſortment of above

200 Yards Printed Muſlins,	Marſeilled Quiltings for Petticoats,
1000 Yards Callicoes,	Sattins,
60 Pieces Scots and Iriſh Linens,	Thread Edgings,
Dimitties,	Black Laces,—and
Muſlinets,	Black Laſtings.

With various other Articles in the Mercery way, as particulariſed in the catalogues.

As the whole will be ſold in large and ſmall lots, for the conveniency of purchaſers, bargains may be depended upon, every article being of the very neweſt taſte and beſt quality.

Catalogues of the goods to be had at the place of ſale.

Town and country dealers will find it their intereſt to attend.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at Mr HERON's TAVERN, Glaſgow, on Wedneſday the 5th day of June next, at twelve o'clock mid-day,

154 Hogſheads	SUGAR;	55 Caſks COFFEE;
32 Tierces		10 Caſks COCOA;—and
56 Barrels		3 Bags COTTON:

Imported this month by the KATTIE, Captain M'Lenahan, from St Lucia.

The ſugar to be put up in ſmall lots, and four months credit to be given.

For particulars, apply to Richard Marſhall, and Company, Glaſgow.

Glaſgow, 22d May 1782.

SALE OF A DEBT.

TO be SOLD, by roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday 5th June next, between the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

A DEBT due by the Repreſentatives of the deceaſed Alex. Orr writer to the ſignet, and Archibald Shiels reſidenter in Edinburgh, whereof the balance due is 497 l. 13 s. 2 d. with intereſt from Martinmas 1779. To be expoſed at the upſet price of 300 l.

The grounds of debt, and articles of ſale may be ſeen in the hands of John Taylor writer to the ſignet.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by roup in the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 26th day of June 1782, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of LECKIEBANK, containing about 161 acres arable, and 80 acres paſture, in the pariſh of Auchtermuchty and county of Fife.

The lands are moſtly incloſed and ſubdivided with ſtone and lime fences, and completely watered; are of an excellent ſoil, and good condition, having been for ſeveral years paſt in the hands of the proprietor; and entitle to a freehold qualification in the county. There is a very neat houſe, and complete ſet of offices, with a good kitchen garden and pidgeon-houſe. The ſituation is remarkably beautiful, dry, and healthy, and overlooks all the plain from Strathmiglo to Cupar.

The place will be ſhown by applying at the houſe of Leckiebank.—Thoſe inclining for a private purchaſe may apply to William Peaſton, Eſq; of Soutra, at his houſe in Cupar Fife; or to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will ſhow the title deeds.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, upon Wedneſday the 26th day of June 1782, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh,

LOT I. The RIGHT of PRESENTATION of Three Burſars Students of Philoſophy in the Univerſity of St Andrews, and of other three Burſars Students of Divinity in the College of Edinburgh. Each of the former have 10 l. Sterling yearly; and each of the latter have 100 l. Scots yearly, during their courſes, which continue three years.—The Burſars at St Andrews are paid by the burgh of Cupar, and thoſe at Edinburgh by the Magiſtrates, Council, and Treaſurer of that City, in conſequence of a ſum long ago mortified in the hands of theſe corporations.

II. The SUPERIORITY of the Forty-Shilling Land of old extent of Glaſhannan, otherwiſe Buchanan, with the teinds and pertinents, lying in the pariſh of Kilmaronock, and ſhire of Dumbarton. This Superiority holds of the Crown, and gives a clear qualification to vote in the election of a member to ſerve in Parliament. The property is held by two vaſſals, who pay of money, victual, and caſualties, about 19 l. Sterling of feu-duties.

III. The SUPERIORITY of the Thirty-Shilling Land of old extent of Helington Mains, the Two-Merk Land of old extent, commonly called the Four-Merk Land of Helington Muir, otherwiſe called Stone Calfay, extending to a Two Pound Sixteen Shilling and Eight Penny land of old extent, with the pertinents, lying within the bailiary of Kyle, and ſhire of Ayr. This Superiority holds of the Crown, and the former proprietor ſtood on the roll of freeholders, and voted at elections on that title. The property is held by three vaſſals, who pay 21 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots of feu-duties, and the entry of ſingular ſucceſſors is not taxed.

For further particulars apply to Mr David Ruſſel accomptant in Edinburgh, or Anthony Barclay writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the title-deeds and articles of ſale.

BEAUME DE VIE.

By the KING's PATENT.

THE great number of extraordinary Cures daily performed by this moſt efficacious Medicine, renders it unneceſſary to laviſh encomiums on its ſalutary effects: Suffice it therefore to ſay, that the BEAUME, by its cordial, attenuating, and detergent powers, fortifies the ſtomach and bowels, and by promoting a good digeſtion, purifies the blood and juices, and gives vigour to the conſtitution.—To theſe qualities the faculty attribute its having proved ſo eminently ſerviceable in gouty, rheumatic, ſcorbutic, languid, nervous, and hypocondriac caſes: and hence alſo they account for its being ſo particularly beneficial in FEMALE DISORDERS; and ſuch as are incident to the conſtitution in Spring and Fall.

*** To prevent counterfeits, the bottles are each ſigned by

W. NICOLL, (Vender.) T. BECKET, (a Proprietor.)

Sold by W. Nicoll, St Paul's Church-yard, London, at 3 s. the bottle, with the uſual allowances; Meſſrs HUSBAND and ELDER, Edinburgh; J. Potts at Dublin; and by a dealer in moſt of the principal towns in Great Britain.

PARKS TO BE LET IN PASTURE GRASS,

FOR THE ENSUING SEASON.

ON Friday the 31ſt current, there will be LET by public roup, within the houſe of James St Clair farmer in Primroſe, at twelve o'clock mid-day,

The PARKS of REDSIDE, MILL-LAND, and SHIELDS of CAPPIELAW, in proper lots or parcels.

For further particulars, enquire of Mr Melvill at Leuchold, near Barnbougle Caſtle.—Alexander Tweedie at Primroſe will ſhow the grounds; and ſuch perſons as chuſe to take any of the incloſures by private bargain, may apply to Mr Melvill, as above.

FARM IN BERWICK-SHIRE TO LET.

TO be LET, the Farm of EDINGTON NEWMAINS, conſiſting of upwards of 800 acres, with a complete new ſteading of houſes. Much of the farm has been lately limed, and a great part of it laid down in graſs, and lies on the north ſide of the water of White water, about ſix miles from Berwick, and eight miles from Dunſe.—Propoſals to be given into Robert Ainſlie at Dunſe, or James Keay writer in Edinburgh; and thoſe not accepted of to be kept ſecret.

ISLAY MINES.

TO be LET in tack, for ſuch number of years, and on ſuch terms as can be agreed upon, The WHOLE MINES in the Iſland of Iſlay, belonging to Mr Campbell of Shawfield. Theſe mines diſcover themſelves at ſurface in many different places of the iſland. They were opened and wrought by Mr Freebairn, the late tackſman, in nine different places. Eight of the veins carried lead only, and the other a mixture of lead and copper ore.

The veins are in general from two to three feet wide of ſolid lead and brangled ore; and according to the aſſays made in Scotland, give from 16 to 32 ounces of ſilver per ton; but from aſſays made in London yield to the amount of 48 ounces. One of theſe veins runs in ſome places nine feet wide, carrying three ribs of ore, each of them four inches ſolid, beſides ſmall ſtrings and brangled ore intermixed.

The works need no timber, and in general have not much water, when, at the depth of 20 or 30 fathoms. Levels are already made in different places; and the report of an experienced miner, who lately ſurveyed them, concludes thus; "Upon the whole, theſe mines already diſcovered ſhew, that if the levels were carried up, and engines properly placed to take the benefit of the water that offers to work them, they would become profitable and laſting."

There will be alſo ſet to the perſon who takes the mines, a FARM in their neighbourhood, conſiſting of between four and five hundred acres, with a convenient ſtead of offices lately built.

The iſland of Iſlay is peculiarly ſituated for working its minerals to advantage, being the ſouthermoſt of all the Weſtern Iſlands, and within two days ſail of Liverpool, and many other places of market. The veins already opened are alſo within leſs than three meaſured miles of a fine natural harbour in the iſland, called Freeport, where a ſmelting-houſe, dwelling-houſe, and ſet of offices have been erected, and will be likewiſe ſet in leaſe to the perſon who takes the mines.

For further particulars apply to John Spottiſwood ſolicitor at law, London, Iſaac Grant writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or James Addiſon late overſeer of the above mines, preſently reſiding at the houſe of Meſſ. Bogle, Macdougal, and Company, Queen-ſtreet, Glaſgow.

SALE OF WOODS IN ANNANDALE.

TO be SOLD, within the King's Arms Inn at Dumfries, on Wedneſday the 12th day of June 1782, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING WOODS ON THE ESTATE OF HOLMAINS:

I. The Woods on the farm of Kirkwood, in the pariſh of Dalton, conſiſting of about 60 acres, moſtly oak.

II. The Old Timber Trees at the village of Dalton.

III. The Old Oak Wood interſperſed among the farm of Holmains, in the ſame pariſh. And,

IV. The Wood upon the farm of Harthwood, in the pariſh of Lochmaben.

The articles of roup to be ſeen in the hands of William Campbell writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; and copies thereof in the hands of Mr John Johnſton, at Shillichill, near Lochmaben.——The woods to be ſold will be ſhown on applying at the houſe of Kirkwood.

ARGYLESHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Thurſday the 13th day of June next, at 12 o'clock mid-day, within the houſe of Mrs Currie vintner in Rothſay,

The Five Merk Land of old extent of DARYNAKERACHMORE, lying in the pariſh of Kilfirran, diviſion of Cowal, and ſhire of Argyle. This farm is an extenſive and good grazing, fit either for black cattle or ſheep, and well ſituate with reſpect to markets. It contains a conſiderable quantity of arable land, which may be improven at a ſmall expence, as the ground abounds with limeſtone, and has in it plenty of feal.

For further particulars, application may be made to Archibald Campbell of Ardmernock, near Kilfirran, the proprietor, Mr John Robertſon merchant in Rothſay, or to John Blain Sheriff-clerk of Bute, in whoſe hands the progreſs of writs and articles of roup are to be ſeen.

SALE OF LANDS.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 19th day of June next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Houſe and Lands of POWDERHALL,

lately belonging to Mr Daniel Seton merchant in Edinburgh, deceaſed, lying within the barony of Bronghton, pariſh of St Cuthberts, and ſhire of Edinburgh.

Theſe Lands are pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the Water of Leith, contain about ſixteen Scots acres of a very rich ſoil, all completely incloſed and divided into ſeveral different fields, ſurrounded with very thriving and beautiful ſtripes of planting. The pleaſure-ground is laid out with great taſte; and the garden and wall ſurrounding the pleaſure ground are well ſtocked with fruit-trees of many different kinds, which produce remarkably well.

The Houſe ſtands upon the Bonnington road to Leith, within twenty-five minutes walk of the Croſs of Edinburgh, and conſiſts of a kitchen and eleven fire-rooms, beſides five bed-rooms, and two large light cloſets in the garret-ſtorey. The dining-room in the ſecond ſtorey is about 26 feet by 17; and the parlour in the firſt ſtorey is about 16 by 14. There are alſo two cellars, one of them with catacombs, and a complete ſet of offices, containing ſtable for ſix horſes, coach-houſe, cart-houſe, byre for four cows, milk-houſe, waſh-houſe, and large laundry; with two ſervants rooms, and ſeveral other conveniencies. At the offices is a pump well, plentifully ſupplied; and at the head of the entry from the Bonington road, there is a good gardener's houſe, of two apartments.

As ALSO, the Houſe called BEAVERHALL, built upon the ſaid lands, conſiſting of five rooms and a bed-cloſet with a fire-place, beſides kitchen, back-kitchen, laundry, pantry, and two garrets. Contiguous to the houſe is a large building with a number of apartments, formerly made uſe of as a Hat Manufactory, which may be eaſily converted into offices.

The ſaid lands hold of the Governors of Heriot's Hoſpital, for payment of an yearly feu-duty of about 48 bolls barley bear.

For the encouragement of purchaſers, the whole of the above ſubjects will be expoſed at the upſet price of 1500l. Sterling.

The houſe at Powderhall may be ſeen on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Thurſdays, betwixt eleven and two o'clock.

William Knox gardiner at Powderhall will ſhow the grounds.

The title-deeds of the whole of the above ſubjects, which are clear, with a plan of the grounds at Powderhall, and the articles of roup, may be ſeen in the hands of Andrew Hamilton clerk to the ſignet.

For further particulars apply to David Ruſſel accomptant in Edinburgh.

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